Midterm #1 Study Guide

Know the what makes a natural hazard jump to a disaster and then to a catastrophe

Know the definition of plate tectonics

Know the different plate boundaries and what hazards are connected with each one

Know what a hot spot is

Know what the scientific method is and what steps are followed

Know what is used to calculate risk

Know where earthquakes could happen

Know the different parts of an earthquake (i.e. the epicenter)

Know the threats which may happen after an earthquake subsides

Know the kinds of faults

Know how scientists find the location of the epicenter of an earthquake

Know the different scales used rate an earthquake

Know what a shake map is

Know what the other name is for a transform fault

Know faults are determined to be active or inactive

Know what some of the positive effects of tectonic movement or earthquakes are

Know about the science of earthquake prediction

Know how man has caused earthquakes

Know how the tectonic cycle interacts with the geologic cycle

Know the 5 fundamental concepts for understanding natural processes as hazards

Know how the increase of population increases the number of disasters and catastrophes

Know what the 5 types of faults are which can cause earthquakes.

Know the 3 types of plate convergent boundaries and the formations created.